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.. SAVANNAH ..

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ONE OF THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS LEAVING NEW YORK HARBOR FOR SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH! The musical syllables of the word itself bring irresistible visions of the vanished race of the Red Man, with their eloquent speech, one word of which conveys so much, and this vision were incomplete without its accompanying background of the "forest primeval, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks," swift-flowing rivers, low, level lands—the savannas—sloping toward the sea, luxuriant semi-tropical undergrowth, the spiked palmetto and the stately Spanish "dagger," with its bell-like blossom, the grey, moss-covered live oaks, which "stand, like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms," all of which form a part of the natural panorama which unrolled itself before the eager eyes of Gen. James Oglethorpe when, in the beautiful springtime of 1733, he and his few compatriots (121 in number) slowly drifted up the Savannah River, seeking for a suitable point to land, and to found the Colony of Georgia, for which a charter had been granted by His Majesty, George II., on June 9, 1732.

No thought of personal gain, nor comfort, nor expediency, influenced the settlement of Georgia, the only motives being the promptings of the purest philanthropy—it being desired to find a home to relieve the over-full debtor prisons of England, and to bring a haven of peace within reach of the persecuted debtors themselves.

The phenomenal success of the undertaking, the comparatively few vicissitudes which met the colonists, seemed an earnest of the future prosperity of the State; and only those who have visited the charming city of Savannah can realize how strangely Gen. James Oglethorpe seems to have been endowed with the gift of prophecy, when, from the rude settlement of 1733, his imagination (according to his biographer, Wright) "depicted a populous city, with large squares for markets and other public purposes in every quarter, wide, regular streets crossing each other at right angles, and shaded by rows of noble trees. The forty rough, wooden houses, the best of which then served as a place of worship and as a school for the children, would

give way to durable and stately abodes, and above the foliage would arise the towers and domes of many churches."

It is to be remarked that the same general plan conceived in the imagination of the founder of Savannah has been, to a great extent, carried out by his descendants, and the Savannah of to-day stands as though by some magic touch the dream of Gen. Oglethorpe had taken tangible shape, and from the mist of fancy had arisen the material fabric of fact.

In the numerous miniature parks which form so noticeable a feature of Savannah we find the consummation of the original plan; and also in the numerous churches, the "towers and domes" of which actually do rise above the foliage of the parks;—the denseness of this foliage, the age and size of the giant oaks, giving to the town its sobriquet of the "Forest City."

The religious liberty which characterized the settlement of Georgia may account for the numerous and diversified places of worship which form so attractive a feature of the city to-day. John Wesley was among the earliest settlers in the province, and he records that on Sunday, April 9, 1736, he preached his first sermon on the American Continent in the Court House of Savannah, and tradition points to the site of this building as being where a large paint shop now stands in Whitaker and York streets.

It is difficult to disassociate the Savannah of the past from the city of the present, so closely does the one seem allied with the other; and the historic events which have characterized the early settlement have been commemorated by the erection of numerous monuments, which testify to the gratitude and affection of the people for their historical heroes and benefactors.

A walk along the principal street of the city (Bull Street, named after Col. Wm. Bull, a Charleston Engineer sent over by the Governor of South Carolina to aid Gen. Oglethorpe in the plan of the town) is full of interest to the visitor, for with every few steps comes some reminder of the past side by side with some striking evidence of the progress of the present.

Let us take "The Bay" as a starting point, and turn our faces toward beautiful Forsyth Park, at the further edge of the city. "The Bay" was the term used to designate Bay Street in the early days, and was no doubt adopted because of the fact that the street directly faces the Savannah River, running parallel with it, and, although there is no bay near, the river was, and is, the harbor for the shipping, and the appropriateness of calling it the "Bay" has doubtless caused the name to cling to that locality to this day.



THE OLD TIME "MAMMY."

Throughout the entire walk from "The Bay" to the park, a distance of about a mile and a half, we will find many objects of interest. Bay Street itself represents the largest commercial center of the city, and a glance around at the busy shipping in the river, the large and splendidly equipped freight and passenger steamers, with their precious cargoes, the towering wholesale establishments, and the many signs of financial prosperity, combine to convince us of the fact that Savannah enjoys the distinction of being the largest naval stores station in the world, the



EAST BAY STREET AND SAVANNAH RIVER FROM CITY EXCHANGE.

third cotton port in America, and the headquarters of the greatest railroad and steamship transportation systems in the South.

Yet the waves of advancement and of nineteenth-century progress have not swept away old landmarks or old recollections, for it is difficult to imagine an American city of today which presents so many absolutely unique features as does Savannah. Many of the old colonial houses still remain intact, and are occupied by the direct descendants of the original owners.



LOADING COTTON ON SAVANNAH RIVER.

The first object of note that attracts the stranger after leaving "The Bay" is Johnson Square, in which is located the Greene Monument, which was erected in 1829. It is a tall, plain shaft resting on a granite base, and was erected in memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who was second in command under Washington, and who was identified with Georgia and Savannah, by a donation from Georgia of a valuable tract of land, in recognition of his distinguished service and heroic patriotism.

The plain and unornamented style of this monument is used to carry out the design of a Roman sword, which it was built to represent.

Gen. Greene lived for many years in Savannah, and his home is a most imposing one. It was in after years chosen by Gen. Sherman for his headquarters when he reached

Savannah, the objective point of his famous "March from Atlanta to the sea."

Gen. Greene died and was buried in Savannah.

The important part that Savannah played in the War of the Revolution is well known. The siege of the city by the American forces against the Royalists during nine months that the latter held it, and
ultimate rescue
of its loyal



GENERAL GREENE
MONUMENT.
JOHNSON SQUARE.



GREENE RESIDENCE. (SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1864.)

Americans confined within the walls, by the French fleet under D'Estaing, after what was, next to Bunker Hill, the bloodiest battle of the entire campaign, is a stirring incident of that period.

The most conspicuous figure on that eventful day was that of Pulaski, a noble Pole, who, on his black charger, again and

again pressed to the front, to re-animate the flagging French troops. He fell during this fierce fight, and to-day there stands a monument to his memory, erected in Monterey Square, in the shadow of the homes he defended, and among the descendants for whom he gave his life.

In Madison Square we come to the monument of another Revolutionary hero, that of Sergeant William Jasper, which was unveiled in 1888, with most impressive ceremonies, President Cleveland and his party attending, as well as the local officials and dignitaries. The man who has been thus honored by the city which he loved and served, and whose memory is cherished after a century has passed, was of no high military rank, although he refused advancement which was twice offered him, pleading ignorance of the duties of a higher office, yet he evidenced his



PULASKI MONUMENT — MONTEREY SQUARE.

possession of those attributes which mark their own patent of nobility.

Three acts of Sergeant Jasper's life entitle him to the everlasting homage of Americans. One was when the British were attacking Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, in Charleston Harbor, the flag staff of the Americans was shot down, and, on seeing his country's colors lying outside the works, this gallant hero sprang from the parapet, shouting to Col. Moultrie, "Don't let us fight without a flag, Colonel," and in the face of the enemy's steady fire, he succeeded in rescuing the flag and bearing it back to its proud position on the rampart. During the same campaign Sergeant Jasper executed a feat of daring, which seems like some romance, when he and a single companion, Sergeant Newton, at the



JASPER MONUMENT AND ST. JOHN'S CHURCH — MADISON SQUARE.



GORDON MONUMENT.

solicitation of a woman, whose husband was taken prisoner by the British, captured the guard of British soldiers, while they were drinking at a spring near the city limits of Savannah, and rescued the prisoner. This spring was still flowing a few years ago, and even though its waters no longer refresh the weary traveler, yet the recollection of that deed of valor makes the scene of its enactment of much interest, and pilgrimages to "Jasper Spring" are not infrequent. Only once more was Sergeant Jasper permitted to prostrate himself upon the altar of his country's liberty, when, in the famous siege of Savannah,

in 1779, he, like Pulaski, gave up his life, how willingly and eagerly we can well judge from the record of his past efforts.

These monuments are situated in Bull Street, as is also the Gordon Monument, erected to the memory of W. W. Gordon, the inscription on which tells its own story, and the tribute to this man's memory shows that the Savannahians can do honor to their heroes of peace as well as to those of war; and which further testifies to the grateful homage given to the memory of this famous pioneer of the railroad interests in Georgia—for to Mr. Gordon belongs the glory of conceiving the original plan of that most important developer of the resources of the State: The Central of Georgia Railway.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Again, Capt. Tatnall makes himself conspicuous by the dash and valor with which he aided our English cousins in the capture of Hongkong, and when subsequently called to account by his home Government for his violation of the principle of neutrality, his answer was embodied in that homely and epigrammatic phrase, "Blood is thicker than water!" This laconic reply has made him famous on both

its solemn shades into the uses of a cemetery, and for this purpose it is used to-day, and the sacred associations connected with it must ever render it an object of deep interest to which its natural beauty so materially adds.

In commenting on the points of interest which still remain in and around Savannah as tangible evidences of the Civil War, we must not overlook Fort Pulaski, which is situated on Cockspar Island, fourteen miles from the city, and which is named after Brig.-Gen. Count Pulaski. The site of this fort was selected by Maj. Babcock, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and the work begun in 1831. The building



SCENES IN BONAVENTURE CEMETERY.

sides of the continent wherever Anglo-Saxon progress and prowess are cherished as a common heritage. This maxim may well have been Capt. Tatnall's motto, for when his own beloved State of Georgia seceded in the late unfortunate conflict between the States, he resigned his commission in the navy, and cast his lot with his own kith and kin. During the period of the Civil War it was he who commanded the "Merrimac" and destroyed her to avoid her capture.

The home of this distinguished family passed by purchase into the hands of Capt. Peter Waltberger. It had long been this gentleman's cherished plan to convert

was erected to command both channels of the river at the head of Tybee roads. Sixteen years passed before its massive walls rose to completion. In 1861, it became known that Governor Brown had ordered the seizure and occupation of Fort Pulaski by the military under Col. A. R. Lawton. The fall of this fort in 1862, during the second

memorable siege to which the city has been subjected, is a matter of historic record.

But its grey old walls still stand, and, though it is a useless structure for any purpose of defense to-day, yet perhaps it still subserves some purpose if only to accentuate the progress made in more modern fortifications, for a short distance from the old fort stand the walls of a new one which the United States Government has recently completed to guard the approach to Savannah, a point the importance of which is clearly proven by the fact that, in the brief history of our country, it has been twice assailed by besieging armies.

In reviewing the military defenses of the city one is naturally led to consider the militia organizations, of which the city is justly proud.

gun fired in the Confederacy to the Spanish-American War of the immediate present. They occupy one of the handsomest armories in the South.



SAVANNAH VOLUNTEER GUARDS ARMORY.



FORT PULASKI.

The Savannah Volunteer Guards is the oldest infantry corps in Georgia, and was organized in 1802. This company is still most prominent in military as well as in social circles, and its members have responded nobly to every call of the city for volunteers, from the first



CHATHAM ARTILLERY ARMORY.



CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY AND
OCEAN S. S. CO.'S COTTON YARD.

Another monument of interest to the visitor is the one in Forsyth Park, erected to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who fell in the Civil War; and this is no mere tribute to bravery that is past, to heroism which shines through the mist of years, or to mental force or foresight, but is a distinct personal tribute to the fathers, the husbands, the sons, who fell in defense of a principle, and who, despite defeat, have still won for themselves the homage of the civilized world.

The spirit of the old South is closely interwoven with the spirit of the new, and, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the former has sprung the perfect structure of the latter, untainted by one spark of the old bitterness, yet inspired to renewed effort by the old high motives, the old culture, the old patriotism, which remains forever new, and which must still serve as the torch-bearer for the progress of the coming generation.

Since the War, Savannah, like every Southern city, has seen vast changes, and it may truthfully be said that each one is for the better and higher development of the town.

Yet there still remain in and around the city many relics of ante-bellum days, which have



A SECTION OF THE CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY'S
NAVAL STORES YARD AND SHEDS.

become invested with the halo of a history-making epoch, and which must always be objects of interest to those who review the past.

Perhaps the most picturesque reminder of the most unique phase of Southern history which Savannah can show is the ruins of a typical old Southern home, "The Hermitage," situated on the outskirts of the city, but easily reached by one of the fine roads for which the city is justly noted. At "The Hermitage" one feels as though

the drama of the old South were being again enacted before his very eyes.

This place was the home of the McAlpin family, and because it has been so long used as a farm is perhaps the rea-

son why it has not been obliterated, and why it stands at this time in many respects just as it did years ago. It is no longer occupied by the surviving members of the family of its original owners, but they have left it in its present condition for the hand of time to destroy, slowly but surely, just as it will inevitably efface every trace of a system of which this old homestead is a fading illustration.

Another old family seat in Savannah is "Bonaventure," originally owned by the Tatnall family, into whose possession it came in 1761, by the marriage of Josiah Tatnall of Charleston and Miss Mulrynn. Tradition claims that the avenues of magnificent oaks which so distinguish this estate were planted in the form of the letters "M"

and "T," to typify the union of the two families, and it is possible to trace, even at this late date, the outline of these letters in the shape of the sylvan aisles, between the stately trees.

The most distinguished member of this family was Capt.

Josiah Tatnall, the son of the first bearer of the name, and it is this man whose name stands so prominently forth in the history of his country, that in visiting the place of his birth and of his burial we involuntarily recall his notable service in the naval history of the country. The first of his services was in the war of 1812, with Great Britain. We next find him in the war of 1846 with Mexico, in which he distinguished himself in the capture of Vera Cruz, where he accomplished a daring feat, not unlike Nelson, in the capture of Copenhagen. For



OLD NEGRO CABINS.



COTTON
PICKING.



THE HERMITAGE.

this he was presented by the Legislature of the State of Georgia with a handsome sword, which is one of the cherished relics of the Georgia Historical Society.



CHATHAM ACADEMY AND BROAD STREET.

The oldest artillery company in Savannah is the Chatham Artillery, organized in 1786. This company and the Jasper Greens, the Georgia Hussars, with the younger organizations, of which there are several, form a remarkable record as to numbers and the amount of service seen when the size of Savannah is considered.

The public schools of Savannah rank favorably with those conducted under older systems, and, although the present one was adopted in 1866, there are few finer in the country. The Chatham Academy, or High School, occupies a handsome building in Bull Street and Oglethorpe Avenue, and its graduates take high rank in the Northern universities.

The hospitals of the city form objects of interest to all who care to glance beyond the surface attractiveness of the place. The Savannah Hospital, situated in Drayton and Gaston streets, St. Joseph's Infirmary, in Abercorn and Taylor streets, the Telfair Hospital, in New Houston Street, and the Georgia Infirmary, in Abercorn and Tenth streets,

are all institutions which would do infinite credit to a more populous city than Savannah. There are absolutely free wards in the Savannah Hospital and St. Joseph's Infirmary, but the Telfair Hospital is a private institution for women, and the Georgia Infirmary is devoted exclusively



SAVANNAH COTTON EXCHANGE.

to the use of the colored citizens. The public buildings of Savannah are all worthy of note.

The Savannah Cotton Exchange is also a handsome and imposing building, and one which is especially worthy of note

when one considers how large a part of the revenue of Georgia is derived from the cotton production of the State.

The Custom House, erected in 1850, is a large granite building, with Corinthian columns, which stands at the head of Bull Street as though to guard the commercial interests of the city.

The new post-office, which is fast nearing completion, is an ornate building of pure white stone, and the exterior decorations would make it a notable building in any environment, and it

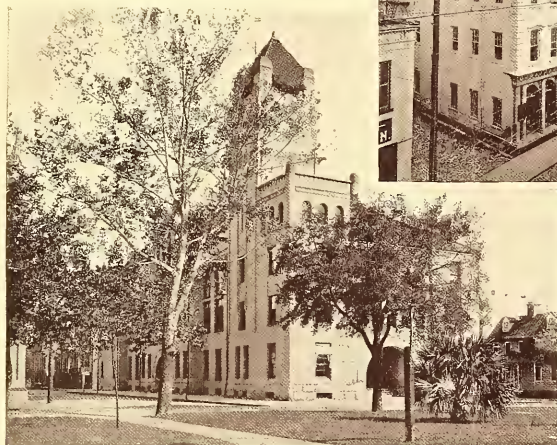
Savannah is fortunate in possessing two daily papers, the *Morning News* and the *Savannah Press*. The latter

is an excellent afternoon paper, and the former is a morning daily with a wide circulation, and is of a high order of journalism. The *Morning News* Building is a very handsome one, and is well worthy of the attention of a stranger.

The banks of Savannah also occupy commodious and substantial buildings, and, what is of more vital moment, they stand upon a most substantial financial basis. It is worthy of comment that during the panic of 1893 and 1894 the Savannah banks passed through the ordeal without a single failure.

The Savannah Theatre faces one of the numerous

THE "MORNING NEWS" BUILDING.



CHATHAM COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

is an appropriate adornment of the handsome St. James Square, on which it faces.

Chatham County Court House stands immediately facing this building, across the square, and is also a most noteworthy piece of modern and substantial architecture.



SAVANNAH THEATRE, ERECTED 1818, REBUILT 1895.

squares which ornament Bull Street, but unlike most of them we find here no monumental shaft telling its story of some military hero or of some "Napoleon of Commerce," and yet this omission arises from no lack of historical incident—for it is here that Tom-O-Chi-Chi, a chief of the Indian tribe of the Yamacraws, first met Gen. Oglethorpe, and it is here that the great chief lies buried.

Tom-O-Chi-Chi was a devoted friend and follower of Gen. Oglethorpe, and most materially aided him during the early days of the colony. Later, when Gen. Oglethorpe paid a visit to England, Tom-O-Chi-Chi with several of his braves accompanied him, and were presented at the court of George II., where the savage splendor of their costuming and the general strangeness of their appearance made a strong impression. The whole party returned to Savannah after about a year's absence, and Tom-O-Chi-Chi continued to take an active interest in the affairs of the colonists until the time of his death, which occurred when he was ninety-nine years old.

According to an old record, it was in deference to Tom-O-Chi-Chi's own wish that he was buried here; an old chronicler, who wrote in 1761, telling us that the chief "desired before he died that he might be Buried on the Spot where he first met and talked with the great and good Man; the first ENGLISHMAN he ever saw."

The Theatre Building and the numerous church buildings are all striking examples of attractive architecture. But, perhaps, the greatest testimonial to the desirability of Savannah as a place of temporary or permanent residence is the readiness with which a wealthy syndicate invested a large amount of capital in the erection of the De Soto

Hotel, and the excellent return the investment has made. This hotel is situated in Bull Street, and is in every respect the equal of any hotel in a country which is so justly famous for the elegance and luxuriance of its hosteleries.

One of the most attractive features of the city is its nearness to the ocean, and the facility with which the seashore is reached. "Tybee," the seaside resort is called; this name being retained because of the tribe of Indians whose wigwams once stood on the site of the delightful little village of the present.



HOTEL DE SOTO.

The beach at Tybee is the finest in the Southeast, and one of the best in the country, being regarded by many as quite equal to Long Branch; and the members of the "Can't Get Away Club" of Savannah find inexhaustible amusement and alleviations for every ill that the summer brings, in daily visits to the ocean.

The hotel accommodations at Tybee are excellent, and the cottage life is a most distinctive social feature.

The people of Savannah and of the entire State of Georgia make Tybee the Mecca of many charming summer pilgrimages, and the interest in the resort has been greatly

augmented by the garrison at the fort, and the encampment of United States troops at that point. The gleam of brass buttons and attractive uniforms of the officers, mingled with the dainty costumes of the Southern girl in summer, have materially added to the pleasures of this season's dances. Tybee is reached by one of the branches of the Central Georgia Railway, eighteen miles in length.

But to the scarcely less omnipresent wheelman Savannah is a paradise, indeed. Its smooth asphalted streets, its miles and miles of unbroken level of paved roadways, offer greater attractions to the cyclist than any other city in the Union, if perhaps, we except Washington.

In Forsyth Park there is a broad bicycle path, which extends around its entire length, and this is a most attractive feature of this most popular "breathing spot."

The fountain in the center of this park is an exact reproduction of the one in the Place

MARTELLO TOWER ON TYBEE ISLAND.



VIEW FROM LIGHTHOUSE, TYBEE ISLAND.

The street-car system of the city is most excellent, and there are few points in the city or suburbs not penetrated by them. Lines lead to "Thunderbolt," a small but picturesque town on the Warsaw River, which is famous for its fish and oysters; and a fish supper at Mrs. Bannon's is one of the delights which the visitor to Savannah must not fail to enjoy. The Savannah Yacht Club occupies a handsome building at "Thunderbolt," and its membership list includes some of the oldest names in the city and State.

The street cars also run to the "Isle of Hope," which is a similar resort to "Thunderbolt," and, in fact, the trolley car is omnipresent.



HOTEL TYBEE, TYBEE ISLAND.



LIGHTHOUSE, TYBEE ISLAND.

de la Concorde, at Paris, and has been universally admired.

The park is without enclosure of any kind, and it serves as a sort

of universal garden for some of the most beautiful homes in the city, by which it is surrounded. Such it really seems during the long spring and summer, for it is filled at all hours with the daintiest of white-clad babies and their attendant "mammies," with turbaned heads and ample laps—relics of a type which is fast fading away.

A conspicuous building facing Forsyth Park is Hodgson Hall, which is occupied by the Georgia Historical Society as a repository for its valuable collection of documents



A VISTA IN FORSYTH PARK.

and relics of colonial, revolutionary and ante-bellum days. In 1847 this association consolidated with the Savannah Library Society, thus securing about 25,000 volumes, and as these have been added to from time to time the association is enabled to open its doors as a circulating library and reading room of uncommon worth. There is a small yearly fee charged to borrowers of books, but the reading room is practically free to the public, and after a pleasant stroll in the beautiful Forsyth Park one can spend an equally delightful hour in the spacious reading room among the sacred relics of a past generation and the no less absorbing associations of the most modern publications of the present one. The building was erected by Mrs. Margaret Telfair Hodgson as a memorial to her late husband, William B. Hodgson, who was for many years a prominent member of the association. The work was begun under the supervision of Mrs. Hodgson, but, owing to her sudden death, it was completed under the direction of her sister, Miss Mary Telfair. A handsome picture of Mr. Hodgson hangs in the library, and

the edifice and its contents form a fitting testimonial to one whose tastes were of so scholarly a nature, as well as of the public-spirited impulses of the Telfair family.

To no one individual, perhaps, does Savannah owe more gratitude than to Miss Mary Telfair, the last descendant of a long line of antecedents, whose many acts of loyalty and devotion to their city have won for them a higher place in the hearts and memories of the people than even that to which they were entitled by birth. Miss Telfair died in 1875, but her philan-

thropy lives to-day. A striking evidence of this is found in the opening of the Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences, in 1886, just a century after the election of her ancestor, Edward Telfair, to the governorship of Georgia. The



FOUNTAIN — FORSYTH PARK.



HODGSON HALL (GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY).

building, which is devoted to the rare collection of pictures, statuary and objects of vertu, is the old home of the Telfair family, and nowhere in the South can there be found a finer school of art, or an atmosphere more conducive to the development of the artistic sense of the community, especially of the younger members of it, than is here afforded, for there is a most excellent College of Art in connection with the Telfair Academy.

A record of Savannah's charms would be incomplete without some reference to the great attraction it offers to the sportsman.

The hunting around Savannah is excellent. There are some fine shots and regular hunters who follow the dog for quail or

trail up the creeks for duck during the hunting season. The level meadows below the city afford fine shooting, and on the islands of the river and along the edges of the rice fields there are doves and partridges, snipe and woodcock. In one of the large game preserves below Savannah pheasants have been colonized. Many Northern people bring down their dogs and breech-loaders to Savannah and hunt birds over the green rice rows, or shoot duck over the brown marshes.

There are some very complete hunting boats in the equipment of Savannah's sportsmen. But the royal sport of Savannah is deer hunting. The time for stalking deer in Chatham County is during the winter. There are a dozen



TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.



MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF SAVANNAH.

or more of Savannah's hunters who make a specialty of deer shooting. They go out five or six times a year and now and then return with a big buck or a fat doe strapped to their buggies. Almost any wintry day a deer can be started on the edge of the Ogeechee swamps. The woods are full of them, and this county, which is 163 years old, has never yet, since the days of Tom-O-Chi-Chi, exterminated all the deer. For sixteen generations men have been shooting them, but some of the luckless descendants still live in the forest and continue to give to the hunter "lots and loads of fun."

The season for deer shooting has barely opened. Suppose you start about four o'clock in the morning, before the first fleck of gray. "The horn of the hunter is heard on the hill" about this time.

You ride out over the Ogeechee road, where the city has just laid down its three-thousand-dollar shells. If a heavy dew has fallen during the night, or a slight frost has formed on the low grounds, so much the better. The ground is crisp under foot, and the air is fresh with just a slight edge on it. The trees are beginning to throw out their banners of scarlet and gold, and the ground is bare and brown, just the color to hide the dun of the doe's hide. Along the road are banks and tongues of Golden Rod; with their slender, graceful stems and their radiating heads nodding in the wind and all aflame with the rich bright yellow of autumn. It is also the season when the buck and the roe and the young deer are seeking the woods for the fresh, tender young acorns which have just fallen from their cups and are grateful to their velvet lips. The newly stacked rice tempts

them sometimes to a run in the open, and in the evening you may surprise them in the field, where they are hunting for sweet clover and the lush pea vines. Your expert guide tells you all this. He has watched deer for fifty



THERE IS GOOD HUNTING IN VICINITY OF SAVANNAH.

years, and knows where to find them at any season of the year or at any time of the day. He informs you that his dog seldom fails to track them when they are around, and his gun rarely refuses to bring them down when the chase is on, and when,

"O'er banks and brae,
Like fire from flint, they glance away."

In reviewing the many benefits to be derived from a sojourn in Savannah, the one of almost paramount importance must not be overlooked—the climatic advantages of the city, which apart from the attractiveness of the associations of the past, and the charm of the modern luxuries of

the present, would still constitute an ideal spot for health or pleasure seekers.

The winter temperature averages about 60 degrees, but this statement gives no adequate idea of the sparkling sunshine, the green trees and brilliant-hued flowers of the park, the refreshing whiff of sea air, which is wafted straight from the shore of the Atlantic, and which relieves Savannah of any depressing or debilitating effect of a semi-tropic season. These all combine to make us wonder if this south land of ours, entrance to which lies close within the reach of all, were not given us as a slight foretaste of the "Promised land beyond the skies," which, we are told, is in very truth the dwelling place of eternal sunshine and eternal flowers.



Subscription

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1879

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GULF STREAM

THE WHITEHOUSE-ROBERTSON CO., SAVANNAH, N. Y.

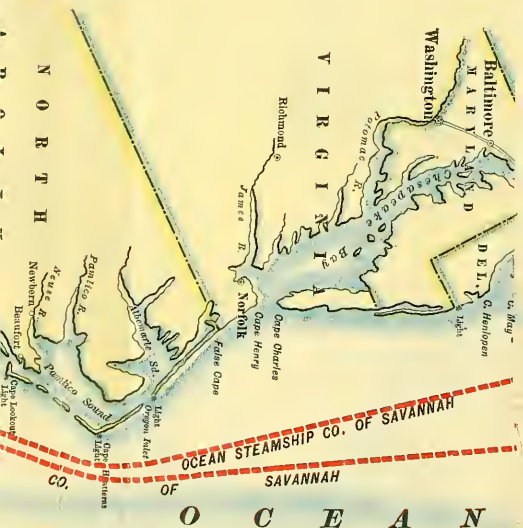


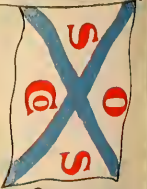
Ship to Har...	296
Cross River Light to Cross River Light...	1
Cape Poge Light to Edgartown Light...	1
Edgartown Light to East Chop Light...	4
West Chop Light to West Chop Light...	1
Nobles Light to Targuila Cove...	1
Targuila Cove to Gay Head...	6
Gay Head Light to Gay Head Light...	2
Vineyard Sound Light to Vineyard Sound Light...	2
Block Island Light to Monument Light...	2
Shinnecock Light to Shinnecock Light...	2
Fire Island to Fire Island Light (V. N. W. 11 miles)...	85

Distance Boston to Barnegat Light...	308 1/4
Barnegat Light to Savannah...	640 1/2
Total distance from Boston to Savannah...	948 3/4

Distances from New York to Savannah...	19 1/4
From Pier 35, North River, New York, to Savannah...	19 1/4
From Scotland Light to Scotland Light...	1
From Highlands of Navesink to Barnegat Light...	3
From Egg Harbor Light to Egg Harbor Light...	3
From Five Fathom Light to Five Fathom Light...	11
From Absecon Light to Cape Hatteras Light...	229 1/4
From Cape Hatteras Light to Cape Lookout...	70 1/2
From Cape Lookout Light to North Carolina Light...	82 1/2
From Plymouth Light to North Carolina Light...	11
From Atlantic City Light to Ocean Steamship Co's. Light...	11

Total distance from New York to Savannah... 700 1/4
Distances are in Nautical Miles of 6086 1/6 feet.





Savannah Line

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. OF SAVANNAH.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

The following is a correct Statement of the distances from Savannah to the various ports mentioned, as run by the Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers:

DISTANCES FROM LEWIS WHARF, ROBBINSON TO SAVANNAH.

Ports	Miles
London Wharf to Boston Light	214
Boston Light to Harding's Buoy	27 1/2
Harding's Buoy to Nantux's Light	4 1/2
Cape Race Light to Highland Light	28 1/2
Highland Light to Nantux's Light	8 1/2
Highland Light to Whistling Buoy	12 1/2
Whistling Buoy to No. 2 Buoy	11 1/2
No. 2 Buoy to No. 1 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 1 Buoy to No. 3 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 3 Buoy to No. 4 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 4 Buoy to No. 5 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 5 Buoy to No. 6 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 6 Buoy to No. 7 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 7 Buoy to No. 8 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 8 Buoy to No. 9 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 9 Buoy to No. 10 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 10 Buoy to No. 11 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 11 Buoy to No. 12 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 12 Buoy to No. 13 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 13 Buoy to No. 14 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 14 Buoy to No. 15 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 15 Buoy to No. 16 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 16 Buoy to No. 17 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 17 Buoy to No. 18 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 18 Buoy to No. 19 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 19 Buoy to No. 20 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 20 Buoy to No. 21 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 21 Buoy to No. 22 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 22 Buoy to No. 23 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 23 Buoy to No. 24 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 24 Buoy to No. 25 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 25 Buoy to No. 26 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 26 Buoy to No. 27 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 27 Buoy to No. 28 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 28 Buoy to No. 29 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 29 Buoy to No. 30 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 30 Buoy to No. 31 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 31 Buoy to No. 32 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 32 Buoy to No. 33 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 33 Buoy to No. 34 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 34 Buoy to No. 35 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 35 Buoy to No. 36 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 36 Buoy to No. 37 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 37 Buoy to No. 38 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 38 Buoy to No. 39 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 39 Buoy to No. 40 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 40 Buoy to No. 41 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 41 Buoy to No. 42 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 42 Buoy to No. 43 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 43 Buoy to No. 44 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 44 Buoy to No. 45 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 45 Buoy to No. 46 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 46 Buoy to No. 47 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 47 Buoy to No. 48 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 48 Buoy to No. 49 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 49 Buoy to No. 50 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 50 Buoy to No. 51 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 51 Buoy to No. 52 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 52 Buoy to No. 53 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 53 Buoy to No. 54 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 54 Buoy to No. 55 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 55 Buoy to No. 56 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 56 Buoy to No. 57 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 57 Buoy to No. 58 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 58 Buoy to No. 59 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 59 Buoy to No. 60 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 60 Buoy to No. 61 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 61 Buoy to No. 62 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 62 Buoy to No. 63 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 63 Buoy to No. 64 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 64 Buoy to No. 65 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 65 Buoy to No. 66 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 66 Buoy to No. 67 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 67 Buoy to No. 68 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 68 Buoy to No. 69 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 69 Buoy to No. 70 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 70 Buoy to No. 71 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 71 Buoy to No. 72 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 72 Buoy to No. 73 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 73 Buoy to No. 74 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 74 Buoy to No. 75 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 75 Buoy to No. 76 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 76 Buoy to No. 77 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 77 Buoy to No. 78 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 78 Buoy to No. 79 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 79 Buoy to No. 80 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 80 Buoy to No. 81 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 81 Buoy to No. 82 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 82 Buoy to No. 83 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 83 Buoy to No. 84 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 84 Buoy to No. 85 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 85 Buoy to No. 86 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 86 Buoy to No. 87 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 87 Buoy to No. 88 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 88 Buoy to No. 89 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 89 Buoy to No. 90 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 90 Buoy to No. 91 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 91 Buoy to No. 92 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 92 Buoy to No. 93 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 93 Buoy to No. 94 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 94 Buoy to No. 95 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 95 Buoy to No. 96 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 96 Buoy to No. 97 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 97 Buoy to No. 98 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 98 Buoy to No. 99 Buoy	15 1/2
No. 99 Buoy to No. 100 Buoy	15 1/2

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.

Ports	Miles
From Pier 35, North River, to Scotland Lightship	102 1/2
From Scotland Lightship to Highland Light	10 1/2
From Highland Light to Cape Race Light	28 1/2
From Cape Race Light to Highland Light	8 1/2
From Highland Light to Nantux's Light	12 1/2
From Nantux's Light to Whistling Buoy	11 1/2
From Whistling Buoy to No. 2 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 2 Buoy to No. 1 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 1 Buoy to No. 3 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 3 Buoy to No. 4 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 4 Buoy to No. 5 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 5 Buoy to No. 6 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 6 Buoy to No. 7 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 7 Buoy to No. 8 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 8 Buoy to No. 9 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 9 Buoy to No. 10 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 10 Buoy to No. 11 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 11 Buoy to No. 12 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 12 Buoy to No. 13 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 13 Buoy to No. 14 Buoy	15 1/2
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From No. 41 Buoy to No. 42 Buoy	15 1/2
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From No. 89 Buoy to No. 90 Buoy	15 1/2
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From No. 91 Buoy to No. 92 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 92 Buoy to No. 93 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 93 Buoy to No. 94 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 94 Buoy to No. 95 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 95 Buoy to No. 96 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 96 Buoy to No. 97 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 97 Buoy to No. 98 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 98 Buoy to No. 99 Buoy	15 1/2
From No. 99 Buoy to No. 100 Buoy	15 1/2

Total distance from New York to Savannah.....100 1/2
Distances are in Nautical Miles of 6082 feet.







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